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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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TERMS.

WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC

MAMMOTH DOUBLE SHEET: Issued Every Thursday Morning, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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Springfield, Ohio NOTICE TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS Mr. H C Stroke, 23 Park Row, New York, 1 the Group-European's special representative, whom all Eastern advertising business, must be

MONDAY EVENING, FEB 2:.

REPUBLICAN

DELEGATE ELECTION AND CON-VENTIONS.

To the Pepul leav Electrical the City of Spring You are believe not fied that meetings will be held in each of the voling-precincts of th city of Springfield and Springfield town-Tuesday, February 24, 1885.

for the selection of delegates to attend cer tein conventions to be held on Wednesday, February 25, 1885,

at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or car fidnes for the various offices of said city and township to be filled at the ensuing April election. The following will be the manner of select-

ing the said delegates: There shall be elected, separately by ballot, from among those present at said meetings, a committee of ten (10), who shall then and there select from the Republican voters of their preciotwice the number of names said precinct that be entuied to under the call of the Central Committee for said convention.

The names of those selec ed shall be placed in a box, and the same shall be drawn out one by one, until the required number of delegates shall be chosen; and the number s drawn shall be the delega es to said conven-

Said precinct meetings will be held in the city between the bours of 7 and 8 p. m., and in Springfield township at 2 p. m., at the usual voting-places, or in such other localities as the tentral Commit cemen of the variou precincis may provide. The basis of representation in said conven-

tions shall be one delegate for every filteen votes cast for James G. Blaine for Prisiden at the November election, 1884, and one delegate for every fraction of eight or more. All Republicans who voted for said James

G. Blaine for such office at said election. unless prevented from so doing by unavoidante absence, a ckness, or minerity, and who will support the nominees of said conventions shall be entitled to vote at said meetings. The various voting-preceets in said city

and township shall be entitled, respectively to the following numbers of de egater, v z.: 1st Ward, 17; 2d Wend, 28; 3d Wardprecinct A 32, precinct B 19; 4 h Ward, 24; 5th Ward-precinct A 48, precinct B 9; 6 Ward-precinct A 23, precinct B 27; 7th Ward-precinct A 20, prec not B 8; 9th

Ward, 18; Springfield township, 24, The following places have been selected for the Republican meetings. Tuesday evening, Feb. 24th: First ward-Court House: Sec ond ward-Western Engine House; Third ward, precinct A—Cecaral Engine House; Third ward, precinct I—Alpine Rink; Fourth ward—in rear of Backey's grocery, corner East and Mound streets; Fifth ward, precinct A-Funk's Hall, corner Main and Senter streets; Fifth ward, precinct B-Marion Hughel's grocery, Dayton pike, be-tween High and Main streets; Sixth ward, precinct A-Mayor's office; Sixth ward, precinct B-Finley Chapel, Gallagher str Seventh ward, precinct A-Kelly's coal office, O. S. railroad; Seventh ward, precinct -Southern Engine House; Eighth ward precinct A-West County Building; Eighth ward, precinct B-Red Men's Hall, Lagonda; Ninth ward-Corner Light and Main streets; Springfield Townshir - West County Build-

Time of meeting in Township, 2 p. m. The delegates from said city and township shall meet in township convention promptly ficers; and the said city convention shall meet at 7:30 p. m. for the nomination of city By order of the Republican Central Com-

JOHN W. PARSONS, chairman.

Only about a week more for cabinet conjecture; and then "I told you so."

JAKES P. GOODWIN, Sec y.

John E. Devlin has dined with Cleveland; that is, John E. has been Devlin with the president-elect.

Logan still has 100 votes for senator. But to lack 2 is quite as bad as to lack Sydney Smith, British Quarterly; English 200, and more tantalizing.

The primary meetings to make the delegates who are to make the next city government are to be held tomorrow evening.

The Democratic ballotbox-stuffers of Chicago, Mackin, Gallagher, and Gleason, were found guilty by the jury. There is redemption for Chicago yet.

Phelan was attended home to Kansas City by a body guard of two New-York detectives. They will remain there till he is thought safe, and then he will be shot by some assassin who is perhaps in Kansas "He looked wisely and said little, and

thus got the reputation of being a great man." This is remarked of Daniel Manning. It is a remark that is applicable to many a man in our politics. The art of send any one of the American \$4.00 monthkeeping the mouth shut is the science of lies or weeklies with The Living Age for

The Commercial Gazette estimates that there are twenty thousand persons out of employment in Cincinnati. No doubt of it. In a city as large as that there are always more than twenty thousand "persons" who never were employed at anything in their lives, and who consider themselves too well-born ever to go into any employ-

The situation of the British force, in the Soudan is though to be perilous in the extreme. Wolseley has underestimated his enemy. Arabs to right of him, Arabs to left of him, Arabs in front of him, and Arabs behind him rally for battle. It is ble woman in appearance, and is possessed

was to receive 140,000 thalers from the Mahdi as the price of his treachery to Gor don, was paid only 60,000, and complained verted to the Mahdi's cash-box. Thus prophet.

This seems a good time for "Brick" Pomeroy to come to the surface again, and he has accordingly emerged. He puts forth a proposition to start a new Democratic paper in Washington, to be alled "The United-States Democrat." But the prefix may get Brick into trouble. Anything with United States on it is in rather bad odor with the party since it took the government in the name of Jeff.

Gladstone should go to the theater again and laugh over a witty play. General Stewart another flower of the British army, "will be buried at the entrance of the valley leading to Gakdul." His wound, received at Abu Klea Wells, was mortal, and be died at the camp on the Nile last Friday. General Gordon, General Earle, and General Stewart already, Mr. Gladstone.

Italy is in active preparation to co-operate with England in Egypt. Turkey is hostile to Italy's intermeddling, and threatens to send a fleet and troops to counteract it. France and Russia are backing Turkey and prodding her to action. The whole Mohommedan world is likely to be in arms before England can gather her forces and resources to strike the first blow. The British blunder in Egypt is very likely, from present appearances, to result in a great European-Asiatic-African war of nations.

Senator-elect Evarts is one of the most felicitous after-dinner speakers in the American language. He was a guest of the Lotos Club in New York Saturday night, and made one of his happiest efforts. Said he, among other neat things, "It is impossible for me to add anything to what has been said in my favor; and it is not becoming in me to detract anything from it. And as to the bargain with the state, which you have been so kind as to state is a favorable one to the community in getting for me the senatorship in a fee. I frankly say that I am now willing to compound for a life estate."

The legislature of Oregon is paid for a forty-days session. It has spent its forty days in trying to elect a U. S. senator. It adopted a resolution the other day for adjournment on last Friday at midnight, which was the limit of the forty days. Before the midnight arrived, the Republicans, who are a majority in both houses, rescinded the resolution. The Democrats were incensed at this and there was a row that for a time threatened bloodshed. But the two houses finally got themselves adjourned to 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The Democrats caucused and resolved to leave at 7 o'clock in the morning, and thus prevent a quorum, and they left. The Republicans met in joint convention in the afternoon to vote again for senator, but, there not being a quorum, the convention dissolved, and the legislature melted away sine die. There is a division of opinion as to whether the governor can now appoint a senator. Good lawyers, as usual, think both ways.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The Atlantic for March is a good number, as usual. The most noticeable feature this month is "The New Portfolio," by the veteran Oliver Wendell Holmes. Charles Ebert Craddock's "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain" is continued. Miss Edith M. Thomas appears in one of her realistic lovings of natural scenery. There is the average variety of excellent writing by numerous able contributors, besides the fine criticisms of new books, and ever fresh "Contributors' Club."-Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston,

Mass., \$4. LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of The Living Age for the weeks ending February 14th and 21st contain Prince Bismarck, London Quarterly; Character and Manners as Portrayed by Anthony Trollope, Westminster; Casarism, Nineteenth Century; Dr. Johnson, Contemporary; Della Crusca and Anna Matilda; an Episode in English Literature, National Review; The Summer Palace, Peking, Belgravia; Whithy, Good Words; The Religion of Hamlet, Month; Outside London, Chambers'; Coptic Monasteries in the Eighteenth Century, All the Year Round; "Snow Bucking" in the Rocky Mountains, Longmans; Silence is Gold, Spectator; with installments of "A House Divided Against Itself," "Within His Danger," a Tale from the Chinese, and "A Hard Day's Work," and Poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boson, are the publishers.

PUNISHING A MASHER.

Miss Genevra Johnston is an Ohio girl. Her father lives at Marion, and is a prominent lawyer. Miss Genevra herself lives at Toledo, where she sings in a church choir, and she occasionally participates in the programmes of concerts, both in Toledo and other cities. She has sung, for several seasons, as a soloist at the great Chautauqua gatherings, and she spent some time in Paris last season, studying vocalism, under the best teachers, and with the best results. She is a fine, handsome, nonow a matter of earthworks and open of sterling personal qualities, which have won for her a multitude of friends among

Forag, the betrayer of Khartoum, who people who have in various places seen and heard her

That such a lady should have admirers was not at all to be wondered at but that about it; whereupon the Mahdi hanged she should be persecuted by them was not him. The 60,000 thalers, we suppose re- by any means regarded as a matter of course. But one of those fellows known doth Aliah punish crime and profit his as "mashers," who goes by the name of John P. Delphy, and who is described as a respectable young man, of some accomplishments, but as physically weak and puny, and in no respect worthy of being considered a Delphyc oracle, became infatuated with Miss Johnston, without the least degree of encouragement or permission on her part, and pursued her, with affectionate missives by post, and by following her whenever he had an opportunity, until his conduct became unendur-

Delphy, on being remonstrated withwas so foolish as to defy Mr. Johnston to rosecute him, claiming that he had not in any way transgressed the law, and he would have been threshed by Johnston had he been large and strong enough for such treatment. But, as the case was, Johnston would have rendered himself liable to prosecution for cruelty to animals, had he bestowed upon the little chap the castigation he so richly deserved.

Delphy, however, became bolder and more persistent from the immunity he enjoyed, and at length he crowned a series of uppertinent and impudent acts by attempting to kiss Miss Johnston, in the elevator at the hotel at which she was boarding. This act filled the measure of Delphy's iniquity, and Mr. Johnston at once prosecuted the fellow for assault and battery, and a long trial followed in a criminal court. This trial was, as a matter of course, a very unpleasant ordeal for Miss Johnston, a lady of culture and the most refined feelings, but she maintained her dignity throughout, and won the admiration of all who saw and heard her. Her evidence was given in a quiet, firm, but charming way, and it is a pleasant thing for her many friends to learn (from an editorial in the Toledo Bee) that "the highest compliments and the strongest testimony as regards her entire innocence in the unfortunate affair came from the lips of the opposing counsel and the witnesses for the detense." And her father, who assisted her counsel, "gave positive assurance of the fact that it was not the punishment of the unfortunate defendant that the prosecution desired, but the full guarantee of relief in

Delphy's defense was two-fold; to the effect, first, that he had not done anything, and secondly, that he was insane when he did it. This was from the counsel's standpoint, Delphy claiming that he was sane and that it would not be complimentary to the lady to prove him otherwise.

The jury had a long sitting and weighed the matter well, finally finding that the defendent was not insane, and that he was guilty of assault and battery. And the Toledo Post thus figures up the cost of

Attorney's fees...... 300 Actual cost\$792

As Delphy isn't a hog, it is to be supposed that he has had enough, and will quit. But, whether he does or not, we take pleasure in paying our tribute of praise to a plucky Ohio girl who has had the nerve to punish a "masher."

Great Britain in Africa.

At the present moment the amount of territory actually held by England in Africa (exclusive of Pondoland, over which a protectorate has just been declared) is 292,000 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000. This in ludes the Cape of Good Hope, taken from the Dutch in 1795, given back to them at the peace of Amiens in 1802, and retaken in 1806, to which was added at a later and convenient opportunity the Orange river territory. of course, the biggest British possession in Africa; but other little bits, here and there, are under the British flag, including territory on the Gold Coast, between Ashantee and the sea, and some at Sierra Leone, adjoining the "Native Christian State" of Liberia. Quite resently the English, too, have annexed what is known as the Delta of the Niger, a river somewhat over two thousand niles long. This annexation makes the Niger a British river; but upon either side of the newly acquired strip of coast the German eagle has been planted-one side of the famous Cameroon Mountain being in German and the other in British hands. The planting of the German flag in Africa—quite new departure for the Man of Blood and Iron-is bound to have a most important effect upon the future of the Dark Continent. Bismarek has at present only about 60,000 square miles, with a population of about 50,000, in Africa; but there is no question that ever since Dr. Nachtigal hoisted the German standard on the west coast, there has been a new power with which other land-grabbing nations will have One of the German strips to reckon. adjoins the Cape Colony and was a few years ago upon the point of being annexed by the English colonial authorities. It includes Mamayum and Damara, and will no doubt prove a very important center for German coloniza tion. The Niger is navigable for nearly its whole length and leads to the famous town of Timbuetu-Timbuctoo of the noted rhyme. It leads onward also to the farthest point which the French have reached from St. Louis-Bamako, some 700 miles inland, and the site of a French fort. English, French and Germans are on the way, too, at least as far as the central districts which Mr. Stanley regards as teeming with possibilities for commerce.-London Letter

to Philadelphia Telegraph. It is somewhat startling to the readers of the School Journal, devoted to school education, to find in its columns .. What has made Thomas Alva Edison what he is—the greatest living American inventor? Not the education of the schools, for he has little; not inherited wealth, for he was born poor; not friends, for he had as few as most poor boys: but persistent thinking on what he saw around him. And again, in another paragraph: Better by far the uneducated roughness of Lincoln than the educated emptiness of the dude." The School Journal appears to be dissatisfied with the results of present educational meth-

STONE TO PEEK THRO'. An Optician's Views on Spectacles-Good

Glass Given the Preference. There is a good story told on a down own optician. He sold a pair of gold rimmed spectacles, protesting that the sights were pebbles and not glass. The orchaser later on had the alleged pelbles taken out by another optician and fitted into eve-glasses. The latter were taken to the first optician, who was asked whether the sights were pebbles or glass. He recognized immediately mark of his competitor on the frame, and unhesitatingly pronounced to be glass what he had sold as pebbles, adding that the only genuine article could always be found at his shop People who wear spectacles or eve

glasses, either from necessity or foolishness-and there is no small number of the latter sort-are as a rule predisposed in favor of pebbles. They have been told that pebbles are clearer than glass, that they are more cooling to the yes, and that they are more durable As a matter of fact, the only advantage pebbles have—to the dealer—is that they cost more money; there is consequently more money in handling them. much as there is quite a number of peo ple who believe that a new-fangled article with a high price attached is better than an old-fashioned one at reasonable rates, pebbles will have their run, especially with that class of people who wear glasses because they think it will make foolish features look wise.

To gain some information upon the subject of pebbles and glasses the Her aid reporter sought out a Randolph street firm of opticians whose members though young, have an excellent repu tation in their line.

"Judge for yourself," replied the gen tleman who was interviewed in regard to the difference between pebbles and glasses, with special reference to the marks by which these differences can be detected even by the uninitiated. A fine steel file was produced, and upon its furrowed surface a glass sight and a pebble sight were rubbed alongside of each other. The mark made by the glass was a line of tine, gravish-white dust, while the mark made by the pebble had simply polished the metal with out leaving any deposit.

"That is the simplest method," the optician; "one that anybody can The pebble, being a stone, is apply harder than glass, which is a compound. A more scientific test-for under cer tain conditions glass as hard as pebble can be produced—is what we call re-reflection. A tester containing two prisms, between which the glass to be tested is placed, will be non-transpar ent, while, when pebble is placed be tween the prisms, the latter will permit a semi-transparency. This, however, is but an optical delusion, for the light does not penetrate-through both prisms and the pebble, but through the sides of the latter and through the prism next to the eye. This demonstrates that in spectacles and eye-glasses with pebbles as sights the rays of light which should pass through the optical lens alone are also reflected by the grain formation of the pebble, thus producing re-reflection, which is hurtful to the eyes. In some cases re-reflection is necessary so that the artificial light is nearly as possible the same as the natural, but the are exceedingly rare. To be plainer to the popular understanding: If the lenses of an opera-glass would be pebbles in stead of glass the objects seen would be to the ordinary eye clothed in all the colors of the rainbow." sional oculist prescribes pebbles.

"But are they not cooler to the eyes?" "Again, judge for yourself." ble and a glass were placed side by side opon a piece of velvet which was on he showcase. After remaining there for a few minutes a test was made with the point of the tongue. The pebble was decidedly cool while the glass had. assumed the temperature of the article from which it had been taken. The scribe was about to triumph, when he was asked to take a pebble in one and a glass in the other hand. In less than no time the pebble had the same wimperature as the hand.

"That would be the result if pebbles were worn in front of the eyes," re-marked the optician. "Pebble is a re stone, has the grain formation, and acts on the eye like prismatic glasses. It is opera glasses or microscopes, because of this fact. The best production of or aid to the eye is glass, carefully adjusted to the focus. But pebble is fashionable, and if you want to buy it. I will readily sell it."-Chicago Herald

Eno in Quebec.

John C. Eno is apparently becoming acelimatized. Clad in a heavy driving coat of raccoon fur, with sealskin cap, the ex-President of the Second National Bank, New York, is to be seen daily on St. Louis street behind a splendid span of bay mares on his way to the St. Louis Hotel from his house in the country. The hostelry, which served for some weeks as John C.'s prison, still possesses for him econsiderable attraction, for there he ordinarily spends two or three hours a day. There also his daily mail is delivered, and scarcely a day passes that he does not call himself for his letters and papers. Eno ex-presses himself as charmed with the Canadian winter, and his children, who suffered severely one after another with typhoid and other low fevers while they remained in the hotel, have never enjoyed better health than since they removed to the country. The new residence of the ex-President was for many years the elegant abode of R. R. Dobell Quebec's leading lumber merchant, who has gone to reside in England for a term of years. Mr. Dobell is a son-in-law of Sir David McPherson, President of the Senate, and has leased his property at Beauvoir to Mr. Eno, or, rather, to Mrs. Wood, his sister, for \$1,800 : year. Beauvoir is beautifully situated three miles from the city on the St. Louis road, and in the midst of beauti ful grounds laid out in groves and lawns, with conservatories, etc., the whole overlooking the St. Lawrence. He has for near neighbors the Lieuten-ant-Governor for the province and Mr. J. M. Lemoine, the Canadian naturalist and author and intimate friend of

Mr. Francis Parkman of Boston. Mrs. Eno appears to go out but little, and is seldom met here in society. John C. on the other hand cannot be very much at home. He has joined what is known as the Merchant's Club in St. Rock's suburbs, an organization composed almost exclusively of French-Canadians, but he has not ventured his name before the committee of the Garrison Club, an uptown and military organization noted for the exceptional exclusiveness of its members. John C. has spent two or three evenings a week for the last few weeks playing a billiard tournament held under the auspices of the Merchants' Club. Against him were pitted nine of the best players in the city. Eno won every game he played and carried off the prize, a medal

valued at \$50. He gave \$20 himself to form a second prize. The ex-President is a frequent attendant upon the performances of the Dime Museum and sometimes brings Mrs. Eno with him. A few evenings ago he gave an elegant dinner at his country house to the lawyers who defended him during his trial on the extradition proceedings and to other friends, some of them high officers in the administration

of justice in this city.

Notwithstanding the earnest protestation of friends, who are continually warning him of his danger, but at whose fears he good-naturedly laughs, Eno persists in arriving home from the city at all hours of the night. The St. Louis

road is very quiet and secluded at all times, and nothing would be easier for a smart detective than to kidnap the ex-President on his way, cross the river with him on the ice, and have him driven across the American frontier alnost before he could be missed. John 's continued carelessness in this respect lends color to the report circuated here that his father is about satisfying all demands against him and ar ranging for his return to New Quebec Letter to New York World.

An Anecdote of Lincoln.

In 1836 Lincoln was again a candidate for the legislature, and in this canvass he greatly distinguished himself. On one occasion there was to be a publie discussion among the opposing candidates, held at the court-house at Springfield, and Lincoln, among others, was advertised to speak. This was his first appearance "on the stump" at the county seat. There lived at this time in the most pretentious house in the town a prominent citizen with the name of George Forquer. He had been long in public life, had been a leading whig. he party to which Lincoln belonged. but had lately gone over to the democrats, and received from the democratic administration an appointment to the lucrative post of register of the land of fice at Springfield. Upon his handsome new house he had lately placed a lightning-rod, the first one ever put up in Sangamon county. As Lincoln was riding into town with his friends they assed the fine house of Forquer, and observed the novelty of the lightningrod, discussing the manner in which protected the house from being struck by lightning.

There were seven whig and seven democratic candidates for the lower branch of the legislature, and, after several had spoken, it fell to Lincoln to close the discussion. He did it with great ability. Forquer, though not a candidate, then asked to be heard for the democrats in reply to Lincoln. was a good speaker and well known throughout the county. His special task that day was to attack and ridicule the young man from Salem. Turning to Lincoln, who stood within a few fee of him, he said, "This young man must be taken down, and I am truly sorry that the task devolves upon me. then proceeded in a very overbearing way and with an assumption of great superiority to attack Lincoln and his

Lincoln, however, stood calm, but his flashing eye and pale cheek indicated his indignation. As soon as Forquer had closed, he took the stand and first answered his opponent's arguments ful ly and triumphantly. So impressive vere his words and manner that a hear er believes he can remember to this day and repeat some of the expressions Among other things he said: "The gentleman commenced his speech by say ng that this young man, alluding to ne, must be taken down. I am not so young in years as I am in the tricks and trades of a politician, but," said he, pointing to Forquer, "live long or die young. I would rather die now, than, ike the gentleman, change my politics, and with the change receive an office worth \$3,000 a year, and then," continued he, "then feel obliged to erect a lightning-rod over my house to protect guilty conscience from an offended

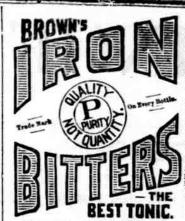
It is difficult to-day to appreciate the effect on the old settlers of this figure This lightning-rod was the first which most of those present had ever seen. They had slept all their lives in their cabins in conscious security. Here was man who seemed to these simple minded people to be afraid to sleep in his own house, without special and extraordinary protection from Almighty God. These old settlers thought that nothing but the consciousness of guilt, the stings of a guilty conscience, could account for such timidity. Forquer and his lightning-rod were talked over in every settlement from Sangamon to the Illinois and the Wabash. Whenever he arose to speak thereafter, they said: "There is the man who dare no sleep in his own house without a lightning-rod to keep off the vengeance of -From Arnold's New the Almighty. "Life of Abraham Lincoln."

A Bluebird Tragedy.

Three golden-winged woodpeckers, popularly known as "wake-us," have taken up winter quarters in the tool house at Fairview reservoir. In order to enter the place they drilled a hole through a solid board large enough for one to pass in at a time, and, as the house is not often visited, find it a comfortable and quiet retreat. This is not the first time winter birds have found shelter there. In the winter of 1880-81, Fairview reservoir was being made, a stove was placed in the building, the pipe of which served for a chimney on the outside, and the laborers built a fire and warmed the house daily, that they might dine comfortably. The work was stopped for several weeks and resumed again on one of the coldest days in midwinter. The workmen went to the building at noon and built a fire They had no sooner lighted the kindling than they heard a great fluttering in the pipe, which finally reached the stove. Taking off the cover and look ing in, a workman espied a mass of birds suffocating in the smoke. down the grate and put out the flames, but the birds were all dead. When the stove was cleared forty-seven bluebirds were removed from it. They had flown into the pipe and huddled together like bats to ke ep warm, and were thus suddenly overwhelmed and smothered by smoke. - Norwich Bulletin.

No "Lodge" Nonsense. Many wives have complained of their utter inability to keep their husbands at home on "lodge nights," but Mrs. Alexander Harvey, of Gloucester, N. J., is a woman whose brain is fertile in expedients. She made up her mind shortly after her marriage not to stand any "lodge" nonsense from her husband With Mrs. Harvey to resolve was equivalent to earrying out her purpose, and it soon came to pass that Mr. Harvey remained away from his lodge-room night after night. He remained at home because he was physically unable to go out, but the cause of his disability he did not learn until later. Finally h discovered that Mrs. Harvey was in the habit of applying croton oil to the inside of certain of his garments, and the result was a number of eruptions on his limbs which caused him great pain. For twelve months he was subject at odd times to these eruptions, and when the cause was explained it may be readily understood that he was the maddest man in New Jersey. A separation took place, and upon Mrs. Harvey's application for alimony the injured husband made all facts public. The case excites great merriment, and bids fair to rank as a cause celebre.

Mr. Sala is a great admirer of Garibaldi, and tells a good story illustrative of his Spartan simplicity. Garibaldi visited a house in England where 'preparations had been made to entertain him in sumptuous fashion. But he declined to partake of any supper, and asked that a bottle of bitter ale and some bread and cheese might be sent to his room. In the morning when a servant went to call him to breakfast he was missing from his room. He was discovered in the garden, but he didn't want any breakfast. He had made his morning meal off what remained of the bread and cheese and beer.



This medicine, combining Iron with pure Impure Blood, and Neuralgia.

and Neuralain.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Ridneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, eause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengtheas the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal. Energy, &c., it has no equal.

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Used herbs in doctoring the family, and her simple remedies DID CURE in most cases. Without the use of herbs, medical science would be powerless; and yet the tendency of the times is to neglect the best of all remedies for those powerful medicines that seriously injure the system.

is a combination of valuable herbs, carefully compounded from the formula of a regular Physician, who used this prescription largely in his private practice with great success. It is not a drink, but a medicine used by many physicians. For it is invaluable for DISPEPSIA, KIDNEY and LIVER COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTI'N, WEAKNESS, INDIGESTION, &c.: and while curing will not hurt the system.

Mr. C. J. Rhodes, a well-known iron man of Safe Harbor, Pa., writes: "My son was completely prostrated by fever and one. Quinine and barks did him no good. I len sent for Mishler's Herb Bitters and in a short me the boy was quite well."

"E. A. Schellentrager, Druggist, 717 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O., writes: Your Bitters, I can say, and do say, are pre-scribed by some of the oldest and most prominent physicians in a contract. MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

Among the many symptoms of Dyspepsia or indigestion the most prominent are: Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, with insatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, gerara prostration, headache, and constipation. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and none so pecullar to the high-living and rapid-eating American people. Alcohol and tobacco produce Dyspepsia: also, bad air, rapid eating, etc. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will cure the worst case, by regulating the bowels and toning up the digestive organs. Sold everywhere.



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